

are practically inexhaustible, no less than those of the United States. Why then, we would ask, if a proper use is made of these advantages, should not Canada, we do not say overtake the United States, but at least preserve the same comparative strength which she has at present? If in her infancy she has strangled the smaller serpents that assailed her, why may she not, in maturer strength, successfully encounter the Hydra!

In fact, however, such are the circumstances of aggressive war, that its success or failure does not depend entirely on the relative, but partly also on the absolute strength of the parties engaged; and the greater this is, the less is the advantage of the assailant: 10,000 men can make a far better defence against 50,000 invaders, than 10 could against 50; and if the wealth and population of Canada and the United States were each increased exactly ten fold, the former would be in much less danger of subjugation than at present. We have not, in this view of the subject, adverted at all to the probability of a separation of the United States: which it would be rash, confidently to foretell, but which those who speculate so freely on future contingencies ought certainly to take in to their account. Nor have we taken any notice of the superior advantages possessed by Canada in many points, especially its greater facilities of inland navigation, and the salubrity of its climate.

Nevertheless we are far from maintaining that Canada is certain of being a part of the British empire to the end of time, or even for the next three or four centuries: but what worldly events are certain, or what possession eternal? Our empire in India has been long since described as precarious: but the certainty of its downfall, and the precise limits of its duration, have not yet been made sufficiently clear by any of our political seers, to occasion the removal of that immense capital whose security depends on its continuance. The events which have taken place in Europe, during the last thirty years, have so baffled all calculation, that we are hardly authorised to call any political change impossible. It is unreasonable, therefore, to depreciate our Canadian possessions on the ground of an uncertain tenure, unless it can be shown that they are exposed to very peculiar and imminent danger; and this we profess our inability to perceive, at least to any thing like the degree in which some seem to apprehend it. There is no doubt, however, that prophecies frequently cause their own fulfilment: the patient hardly stands a fair chance for his life, if he is left to the care of a physician who is convinced that he cannot possibly recover; and if our government were unfortunately to act with respect to Canada, under the conviction that it must inevitably in a few years be wrested from us, the event would probably confirm their expectations. If no means of education were provided either in England or in Canada, so that those intended for the church, and all others who were desirous of education, should resort for it, (as is too generally the case at present,) to the colleges of the United States, from which students return deeply imbued with prejudices against our constitution both in church and state— if no impediment were offered to the retention of large tracts of land in the hands of those who will not improve them, but wait for their increasing value by the labour of others— if no measures were taken for facilitating inland navigation,— if, in short, a general neglect of the interests of the Colony prevailed, and abuse and mismanagement were allowed to creep into all departments of the government, — then indeed it is probable that the Canadians would not long have either the power or the inclination to maintain their connection with this country. And yet, since no one will suspect that Great Britain would resign the possession of the colony without a blow, we should still have to look forward to a contest for it with the United States, more expensive in blood and treasure than any former one.

Soon, indeed, as the Canadians have shown themselves in the late contest, it would be a great error to neglect them; but every motive of policy, as well as of honour, concurs in recommending that Canada should, with the utmost diligence, be cherished and fortified. Should a line of conduct be adopted in all respects opposite to that which has been above sketched out as tending to its decay, we see no reason to doubt that the result would be altogether opposite likewise: and where else shall we find so strong a barrier

to the boundless increase of that power, which threatens to prove the most formidable rival that Great Britain ever has encountered?

Let any one but carefully inspect the map, and he will see that Canada is, as it were the *bridle* to the United States: while at the same time, it is the less likely ever to throw off its allegiance to this country, from the apprehensions which it reciprocally entertains of its powerful neighbour.— We are far from sanctioning the policy of those who make the fear of remote danger a plea for immediate warfare, or for hostile precautions; but such measures surely cannot be censured as tend at once both to diminish the probability of a contest, and to strengthen us in the event of its occurrence; both which effects, as we have endeavoured to show, would result from a timely attention to our Canadian possessions.

But if we were asked what is the principal thing wanted, we should reply, (as Demosthenes did, concerning action in oratory,) that the first, second, and third requisite, is *Information*. Information as to where Canada is situated, and how it is to be reached:— information as to the capital required, — the articles to be provided, — the spot to be fixed on for settling:— and, in short, as to every step to be taken. With a view, principally, to this object, societies have lately been established in different parts of Canada, which have also raised liberal subscriptions for the relief of those multitudes of our countrymen who, from having emigrated without knowledge of the means of procuring subsistence, or from having wasted their little store in idle schemes, have been reduced to utter destitution. A society is also, we understand, just established in London, whose object is to correspond with and further the views of those in Canada.

FREDERICTON. (N. B.)

20TH MARCH, 1821.

Extract of a Letter from St. John, — 14th March. "This morning about 3 o'clock, we experienced the most awful thunder storm, accompanied with vivid lightning, ever known here for the time of its duration, which was short.— The ship *Lady Gordon* lying at one of the wharves, had her main and mizen mast shivered to pieces. I have not yet heard of any other damage being done."

For the Royal Gazette.

Solution of the question proposed by "ARCHIMEDES" in the *Saint Andrews Herald* of the 13th instant.

The question is as follows:—
A rectangular garden, 24 rods long, and 16 rods wide, had in it a gravel walk of equal width, reaching along one side, and across one end, containing one fourth of the area of the garden: required the width of the said walk?

A solution of the above, and a Theorem, whereby all questions of a similar nature may be answered, is requested.

Let x = the required width of the walk,
Then (the area of the whole being 384, the fourth part of which is 96)
 $96 = 24x + 16x - xx$ by the question, or $xx - 40x = -96$.
Whence x will be found = 2.564404 the answer required, which is true to six places of decimals.

The above being a question of a *particular* nature, no *general* Theorem can be given for its solution.

We shall be obliged to "*Archimedes*" or any of his learned friends, if he or they will furnish us with an answer to the following:—

There is a number consisting of three digits in Arithmetical progression; to which if 132 times the middle digit be added, the digits will be inverted, but if it be divided by the last digit, the result will be 9 times the middle digit. Now the letters in the Alphabet corresponding to the digits will exhibit a solitary elf, which has contributed to the sorrow and ruin of many a man, as if you please to try, you will soon make appear.

The December Mail arrived yesterday.

London, Jan. 19.

It is with the most poignant regret we have to communicate the melancholy fate of the *Abeona* transport, of 328 tons, under the charge of Lieut. Mudge, of the Royal Navy, which sailed from Greenock, in October last, with settlers for the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 25th Nov. about noon, in lat. 4 deg. 30 min. North, and long. 25 deg. 31 min. West, the *Abeona* unfortunately caught fire, and was burnt under circumstances of the most awful and distressing nature. Out of a crew of 21 persons, and 140 emigrants, men, women, and children, making a total of 161, persons, only 49 were saved.

The Queen of England received intelligence on the

6th January of the death of her brother the Prince Augustus.

Dreadful Mortality in the Austrian Army.—A raging and destructive typhus fever had broken out among the Austrian troops sent to Italy. Letters from Milan say, that in some regiments there were from 700 to 800 men laid up in the hospitals, and at the departure of the last Courier, there were 16,000 men sick. 1500 horses had perished for want of forage.

January 12

Yesterday the Common Council met for the express purpose of presenting a petition to Parliament, requesting that the name of the Queen be immediately inserted in the Liturgy; and that she be restored to all the rights and privileges due to her rank.

DIED] On Thursday morning last, the Rev. A. C. AVARD, late Wesleyan Minister in this Town, in the 26th year of his age. Mr. A. had for some time laboured under the effects of a severe cold, which bringing on an inflammation of the lungs, ended, notwithstanding the utmost endeavors to subdue it, in removing a young man of unwearied zeal, and of considerable ministerial promise, from the Church militant to the Church triumphant. Though the disorder so far affected Mr. A. as to induce temporary derangement, yet in every lucid interval he enjoyed, he gave ample evidence that he had not dealt in unfeigned truths, but that in his own experience, the gospel he preached to others, was the power of God to salvation to them which believe.

By the Honourable WARD CHIPMAN, Esq. one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the application of Malcolm Wilmot, of the Parish of Moncton, in the County of Westmorland, Esquire, to me duly made pursuant to the directions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, of Thomas Dawson, late of the Parish of Killborough, in the said County of Westmorland, Farmer, (which said Thomas Dawson, hath departed from this Province, with intent and design, to defraud the said Malcolm Wilmot, and the other Creditors of the said Thomas Dawson, if any there be, of their just dues, or else to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of law, as is alleged against him,) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Thomas Dawson, do return and discharge his debts, within three months from the publication hereof, all the Estate as well real as personal of the said Thomas Dawson, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Thomas Dawson.

Dated this fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.

WARD CHIPMAN, J. S. C.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of land containing 514 Acres, situate in the Parish of Queensbury, County of York, known as Lot number 128. Apply at the office of E. J. JARVIS, Esq. in the City of Saint John.

St. John, 13th March, 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL those having any demands against the Firm of *M'Pherson & Wilcox*, are requested to render their accounts immediately for settlement: and all those indebted to the above Firm, up to the 29th of Dec. last, are requested to make immediate payment, as Mr. M'Pherson is about leaving the country, therefore the above accounts must be settled immediately to save trouble.

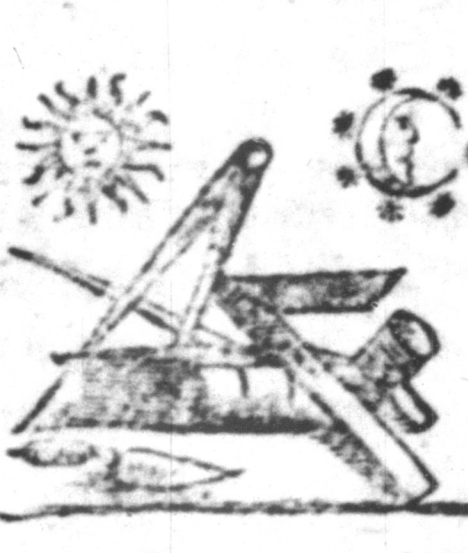
Fredericton, 20th March, 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late RICHARD SMITH, Esq. deceased, and ANGUS M'INTOSH, Merchants, both of Bucktouch, in the County Northumberland, are requested to render the same to the Subscribers, six months from the date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

ELLEN SMITH, Adm'r.
ANGUS M'INTOSH, Ad'r.

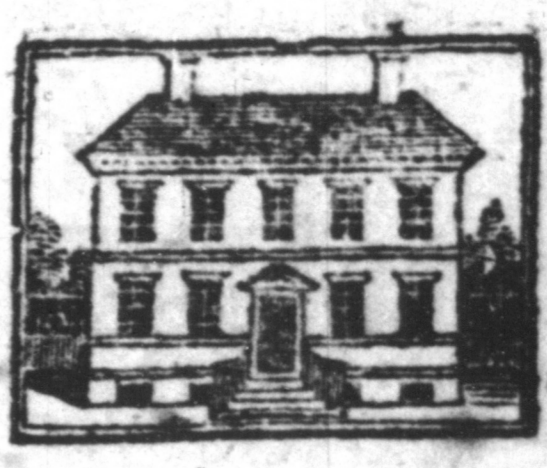
Bucktouch, 9th March, 1821.



THE Members of *SOLOMON'S LODGE* No. 22, are hereby directed to be punctual in their attendance this evening, at 6 o'clock.

Regular and Quarterly Meeting.

FOR SALE.



THAT Valuable property situate on the corner of King and York Street:—It is a good stand for Business, and well worth the attention of those who may be disposed to purchase. For particulars enquire of

THOMAS BOWDEN.

Fredericton, 27th Feb. 1821.

NOTICE.

DROPT in the *SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S* Office, a few days since, a **PROMISSORY NOTE**, of £9:5. The owner may have the same, on applying at the *Royal Gazette Office*, and paying the expense of advertising.

Fredericton, 20th Jan. 1821.

Just Published,

And for Sale at this Office,
Price 8d.

THE first Annual Report of the *Bible Association of Fredericton*, containing the Rules and Proceedings during the past year, and an interesting account of the operations of the principal Bible Societies throughout the World, together with a list of the Subscribers to the Association.

Fredericton, 29th Jan. 1821.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND containing three hundred Acres, lying in the rear of Sheffield, on Oak Point—40 Acres of which is cleared, and cuts about 20 tons of Hay;—an excellent Fishery is attached thereto; There is a comfortable dwelling House, a good Barn and Out-Houses on the premises, together with a Yoke of Oxen, three Cows thirteen Sheep, three Hogs, and a number of Farming utensils, Fishing materials, &c. All of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms by

EDWARD LANGEN.

Oak Point (Sheffield), 26th Feb. 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber previous to the 1st February last, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment.

JONATHAN PAYSON.

Fredericton, 12th March, 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Note or Book account, or due Bills to this date, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the first day of May next, in order to save further trouble.

SAMUEL UPTON, Junr.

French Lake, (Sheffield) 12th March.

Bank of New-Brunswick.

RESOLVED, That the BANK will not Discount or receive for collection, any Bill or Note drawn by any Person or Firm out of this City, unless on the face of such Bill or Note it is expressly made payable at the Store or Accounting House of some respectable Merchant residing in the City, or some other known place therein.

St. John, New-Brunswick, 22d Feb. 1821.

By order of the President and Directors.
H. H. CARMICHAEL, Cashier.

NOTICE.

ALL persons to whom the Subscriber is indebted are requested to render their accounts for adjustment on or before the first day of May next;—no debts contracted previous, and demanded after that date, will be paid.

ABIJAH PALMER, Senr.

Sheffield, 6th March, 1821.

Boarding.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at **Mr. DENNISON'S**, York Street.

Fredericton, 22d Jan. 1821.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests those who are indebted to him, either to make payment or grant unexceptionable security without delay. He will not from this day receive Doubtfuls at a higher rate than £3 15 6 each.

SAMUEL GROSVENOR.

Fredericton, 12th March 1821.